तथा कानून एवं नियन्त्रण आदि जैसे घटकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये घटक विभिन्न संयंत्रों और देशों की टैरिफों में समानता को जटिलतम बना देता है।

**Power Requirement of Karnataka**

570. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the MINISTER OF POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirment of power in Kernataka:

(b) what is the total generation of power in Karnataka during last three years;

(c) what is the total allocation of power to Karnataka from the central grid during the last three years; and

(d) what are the steps taken by Government of Karnataka to generate more power and how many power plants are under installation in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) the energy and power requirment in Karnataka during 1996-97 was 24940 MU and 4220 MW respectively.

(b) The total energy generation in Karnataka during the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 was 16352 MU, 14915 MU and 12339 MU respectively,

(c) Entitlment versus actual drawal of power by Karnataka from central sector stations in southern region from 1994-95 to 1996-97 is given below:—

(Figures in MU)

| | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entitlement | 4060 | 4085.9 | 4681.0 |
| Actual Drawal | 3395.2 | 4495.6 | 5773.7 |

(d) Government of Karnataka have evolved long term and short term measures to mitigate the shortage of power in the State.

SHORT TERM MEASURES

(1) Establishing Barge mounted power stations at four places with a total installed capacity of 606 MW.

(2) Establishing multi fuel projects of small capacity (20-50 MW) in twelve locations with a total capacity of 668 MW.

(3) KPCL is augmenting the capacity of their Thermal Plant at Raichur by adding two more units of 210 MW each.

(4) Hydro electric project Kodsalli and Sharavathi tail race projects are in advanced state of construction (360 MW).

LONG TERM MESURES

Government of Karnataka singed MOUs for establishing 19 projects with a total installed capacity of 6858 MW.

Four projects are under installation viz. Kadra—IInd phase (50 MW), Kodasalli, Raichur Thermal Power Station Vth and VIth units and Sharavathi tail race projects.

**Loans on Concessinal Rates by Rural Electrification Corporation**

571. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the MINISTER OF POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that louns on concessional rates are provided by the Rural electrification Corporation, under the Minimum Need Progoramme: and

(b) if so, the reasons for not undertaking the work of electrification of villages located in far flung areas/regions in Madhya Pradesh. Rajasthan and Assam in Particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam undertake works of electrification of villages located in the far-flung areas with the concessional financial assistance provided by Rural Electrifiction Corporation under the Minimum Need Programme. The physical and financial targets are fixed by the Palnning Commission each year in consultation with the State Governments.

During the Eighth plan period. 2217 villages in Madhva Pradesh. 1813 villages in Rajsthan and 512 villages in Assam have been electrified under the Minimum Need Programme.

**Gap Between Demand and Supply of Power**

572. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:
SHRI YERRA NARAYANASWAMY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not been able to bridge the overwhelming gap between demand and supply of power in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the past five years attempts to increase power production have failed;

(c) whether any new policy initiatives will be launched; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) the gap between demand and supply of power continues to persist on account to the fact that power generation has not kept pace with increase in demand. During the 8th Five Year Plan period (1992—97), the average annual growth rate in power generation was 6.6% as against the requiremnet of about 8% Consequently, the energy shortage had increased from 7.8% in 1991-92 to 11.5% in 1996-97. The generation of electricity during the last five years was as under:

| Year | Energy Generation (BU) | % increase |
|---|---|---|
| 1992-93 | 301.1 | 5.0 |
| 1993-94 | 323.5 | 7.4 |
| 1994-95 | 351.0 | 8.5 |
| 1995-96 | 380.1 | 8.3 |
| 1996-97 | 394.4 | 3.8 |

(c) and (d) To meet the projected demand, the Govenment are pursuing both short term as well as long term measures. In the short term, the objective is to improve generation from existing capacity by effecting improvement in the Plant Load Factor (PLF) and by renovation and modernisation of old plants. The long term measure includes capacity addition, and energy conservation. A conference of Chief Ministers took place on 16.10.1996 and 3.12.1996 to recommend a Common Minimum National Action Plan for Power development. The broad Policy measures recommended are as under:—

— National Energy Policy;

— State Electricity Regulatory Commissions;

— Central Electricity Regulatory commission;

— Rationalisation of Retail Tariff;

— Private Sector Participation in distribution;